The New York Store Established 1853.

The Entire Gents' Furnishing Stock Of late Firm of

REAUME & FRENK Goes on sale here this morning. Men's

wear at prices lower than was ever heard of. For instance, all broken lots in 4-ply Linen Collars, Ic each.

Arrow Brand Cufis, never before less than 25c, our price 15c. Silk stripe P.K. and embroidered Four-

in-Hands at 10c each, the 25c kind. Balbriggan Half Hose in Tans, Blacks and Fancy Colors, mostly small sizes, R. & F. price 25c to 50c. our price 5c a Full Dress Shirts P. K. plaited and

percale bossoms at 79c. R. & F. price \$1.50 to \$2. Fine Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, R. & F. price \$1.25, our price 25c each.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

CINCH ON SIXTH PLACE

SHARSIG'S MEN LOST TO MILWAU-KEE AND THEIR FATE SETTLED.

Grand Rapids Got a Game from Sioux City and Toledo Is Within Four Points of Second Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.-The last game of the season here was won to-day by the home team from Indianapolis and was witnessed by 2,000 spectators, who faced a raw blast of wind. George Carey was the feature of the game. When he came to bat in the first inning he was presented with a gold watch and chain by his admirers. The game was one-sided. Milwaukee pounced on Indianapolis, and up to the eighth inning Indianapolis did not have a run. When Roat, Shields and Cross were on bases in the eight McCarthy hit the ball over the fence and scored all four.

| ECOIC. | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Milwaukee. A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| Goodenough, m 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Clingman, 8 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Twitchell, r 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Carey, 1 5 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Long. 1 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flaherty, 3 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Taylor, 2 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Bolan, c 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rettger, p 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals43 | 9 | 14 | 27 | 11 | 1 |
| Indianapolis. A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| McCarthy, 1 5 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| Henry, m 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gray, c 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips, p 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, 3 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Pepper, 1 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Roat, s 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Shields, 2 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Cross, r 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals35 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 13 | 4 |
| Classes has been been and | | | | | 10.9 |

Score by innings: Milwaukee 3 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 Indenapolis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0-4 Earned Runs-Milwaukee, 6; Indianapo-Two-base Hits-Twitchell, Long, Flaherty.
Three-base Hits-McCartny, Twitchell.
Home Run-McCarthy.
Hit by Pitched Ball-Cross.

Wild Pitch-Phillip Bases on Balls-By Rettger, 1; by Phil-Double Plays-Shields and McCarthy; Mills and McCarthy.
Struck Out-By Phillips, 5; by Rettger, 4.
Left on Bases-Milwaukee, 6; Indianap-

Time-2:00. Umpire-Schomberg. Toledo, 15; Kansas City, 5. TOLEDO, O., Sept. 23 .- The Toledos won the first game in the final struggle for second place by heavy hitting. Hughey was at his best, and the eleven hits made off his delivery were well scattered. His

support was perfect after the first inning.

Toledo0 3 3 0 1 0 1 3 4-15 18 Kansas City.3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1-5 11 Batteries—Hughey and McFarland; Hastings and Stallings. Earned runs—Toledo, 8; Kansas City, 2. Two-base hits—Luby (2), Frank (3), McFarland, Nichol (2), Manning, Niles, Stallings. Three-base hit—Miller. Left on bases—Toledo, 8; Kansas City, 7. Stolen bases—McFarland, Stallings (3), Darby, Hastings. Double play—Beard, Wentz and Klusman. First base on balls—Off Hughey, 2; off Hastings, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Hatfield. Struck out—By Hughey, 8; by Hastings, 3. Passed balls—Stallings, 3. Attendance—3,000. Time—2:05. Umpire—

Grand Rapids, 23; Sioux City, 2. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 23 .-"Bumpus" Jones is a much better man this evening in the eyes of local cranks. In the game to-day he allowed the league leaders only eight scattering hits and him-self made a home run with two men ahead of him. Cunningham was weak at the start and wild at critical points. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

G. Rapids ..7 5 8 0 1 0 1 1 0-23 22 Sioux City ..0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 8 Batteries-Jones and Spies; Cunningham and Boyle. Earned runs-Grand Rapids, 15; Sloux City, 1. Two-base hits—Carroll, Callopy, Wheelock, Jones. Struck out—By Jones, 7; by Cunningham, 2. Double plays—Wright and Egan; Spies and Egan. Passed balls—Spies and Boyle, Time—Two hours, Umpire—Kerins.

| Wester | n Lei | gue f | tace. | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| G | mes. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
| Sloux City 1 | 24 | 73 | 51 | .589 |
| Kansas City1 | 24 | 68 | 56 | .548 |
| Toledo | 21 | 66 | 55 | .548 |
| Minneapolis1: | 22 | 62 | 60 | .506 |
| Grand Rapids1 | 25 | 62 | 63 | .496 |
| Indianapolis1 | 24 | 60 | 64 | .484 |
| Detroit1 | 23 | 55 | 68 | .447 |
| Milwaukee! | 22 | 49 | 73 | .400 |
| Taut Cama | | | | |

Last Game of the Season To-Day. Indianapolis and Milwaukee will wind up the season here to-day, after which baseball will be a thing of the past for six months at least. Baker will likely pitch again for the visitors, while Pepper will probably be in the box for the home team. The game will be called at 3:30 and ladies will be admitted free.

The Indianapolis team's chances for passing Grand Rapids are now very slim, yes-terday's defeat at Milwaukee practically settling the matter. By winning to-day Indianapolis will take the series from Cushman's men, having won nine of the seventeen games played. Minneapolis, Grand Rapids and Indianapolis finish the race in a bunch, there being but a few points difference in their percentages.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. C. C. Hull, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Dobbs, at 300 West New York street. William Biddell, it is claimed, distreed the services at the Garden Baptist Ch. ...h, on Bright street, last night, and was ar-

Thieves entered the residence of Frank Nessler, No. 125 Fletcher avenue, yesterday afternoon, while the family were away, and stole two rings of small value and an overcoat. Several pieces of jewelry and some money which were in plain view were

Mary Lynch, residing at No. 377 South Missouri street, and Maggie Condley quar-reled in "Oklahoma," the vicinity around the city dumps on White river, Friday night and the latter was badly bruised. Yesterday the Lynch woman was arrested by patrolman Einker on a charge of as-

sault and battery. At a meeting in the Populist tent at Ray and Missouri streets, last night, which was attended by about 250 people, Charles Lane,. second vice president, and S. J. Kent, secretary of the general executive board of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, spoke on the general condition of the work-

ingmen in this country. Is Your Watch Running? not, take it to J. C. SIPE, Room 4, Sentinel Building, and he will put it in first-class order, no matter what is wrong

with it, and guarantee it for one year for

CINCINNATI WON ONE

PLAYED TWO GAMES WITH BROOK-LYN AND SHOULD HAVE HAD BOTH.

Baltimore Took the Third Straight at St. Louis, While Chicago and Washington Split Even.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23 .- The Reds lost the first game with Brooklyn this afternoon by a narrow margin, Kennedy winning his own game by a safe hit with two men on bases. The Reds won the second game, profiting by Daub's wildness, to score three runs. Parrott and Holliday were put out of the game for insubordination. Attendance, 6,500. Score:

| FIRST | G | AME | 2. | | | |
|-------------------|----|------|----|------|------|------|
| Cincinnati. A | В. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| Latham, 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Hoy, m | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Holiiday, 1 | | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| McPhee, 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Merritt, c | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Massey, 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, s | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Dwyer, r | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wittrock, p | 4 | i | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | _ | | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 39 | 9 | 16 | *26 | 13 | 6 |
| *Two men out when | w | inni | ng | run | scor | red. |
| Brooklyn, A | В. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| Griffin, m | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| LaChance, 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 12 | - 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | | - 60 | 100 | |

Kinslow, c..... 3 Kennedy, p...... 5 Treadway 1 Totals39 10 *Batted in Kinslow's place.

Burns, r.....

T. Daly, 2..... 5

hindle, 3.....

Anderson, l.....

Score by innings: Cincinnati0 1 0 3 0 0 3 1 1--9 Brooklyn2 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 2--10 Earned runs-Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits-Latham, Smith, McPhee, Griffin, Burns, Shindle. Home run-Hoy. Stolen bases-LaChance, Shindle, Kinslow, T. Daly, Latham. Double plays-Massey and Smith; Corcoran, T. Daly and LaChance, 3. First base on balls—By Wittrock, 4; by Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Wittrock, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Wittrock, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Passed ball—Kinslow. Wild pitch—Kennedy. Umpire—

| ŧ | McQuald. Time—2:15. | eun | euy. | | mpn | |
|---|---------------------|-----|------|----|-----|-----|
| ı | SECOND G | AM | E. | | | |
| ŧ | Cincinnati. A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| ł | Latham, 3 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| ۱ | Hoy, m 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| • | Wittrock, 1 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . 0 |
| ŧ | McPhee, 2 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | |
| , | Murphy, c 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | . 0 |
| ı | Massey, 1 3 | . 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| ı | Smith, s 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ŧ | Dwyer, r 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ì | Merritt, r 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| è | Parrott, p 0 | Û | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ۱ | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ī | Totals20 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 13 | 3 |
| ĕ | Brooklyn. A.B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
| ı | Griffin, m 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | LaChance, 1 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | . 0 |
| ş | Corcoran, s 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| ì | Burns, r 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J | T. Daly, 2 3 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 0 |
| ì | Shindle, 3 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| ı | Anderson, 1 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ı | Treadway, 1 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ı | C. Dailey, c 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| ı | Daub, p 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Totals25 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 2 |
| | Score by innings: | | | | 177 | |
| ı | Charleson | | | | ^ | |

Cincinnati 1 1 1 0 0 0 Phree-base hit-Hoy. Stolen bases-Smith, McPhee, Hoy (2), Burns, Double play— Smith and Massey, First base on balls—By Dwyer, 2; by Daub, 5. Struck out—By Dwyer, 1; by Daub, 3. Umpire-McQuaid. Time

Split Even at Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 23 .- The Senators and Colts played two games to-day, each taking one. The locals were unable to bunch their hits in the first except in the eighth inning. Terry pitched a good game but was hit hard at the start. Ward was fined and ordered to the bench for abusive lan-

| guage. Attendance, 4,000. | Sc | ore: | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|------|----|-----|-----|
| FIRST GA | | | | | |
| Chicago. A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | 10. |
| Chicago. A.B. Griffith, r 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, s 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Wilmot, 1 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schriver, 1 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Lange, m 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - 0 | 0 |
| Irwin, 3 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Parrot, 2 4 | 1 | 2 2 | 2 | 2 | - 0 |
| Terry, p 4 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Kittridge, c 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| m-1-1- 20 | - | - | - | 7. | - |
| Totals 38 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 14 | 4 |
| Washington. A.B. | R. | No. | O. | A. | E. |
| Schiebeck, s 1 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 3 2 | 0 |
| Joyce, 3 4 | 0 | | | | 1 |
| Hassamaer, 1 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ward, 2 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Abbey, m 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | . 0 |
| Dugdale, c 4 | 1 | 1 | 4. | 1 | 0 |
| Cartwright, 1 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Boyd, r 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mullarkey, p 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stockdale, 2 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals 32 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 3 |

Chicago 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0-5 Washington4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *-6
Earned runs-Chicago, 3; Washington, 3. Two-base hits-Hasamaer, Irwin. Home run-Abbey. Stolen bases-Hassamaer, Lange, Kittredge, Boyd, Dugdale. Struck out—By Mullarkey, 3; by Terry, 9. Base on balls—Off Mallarkey, 2; off Terry, 3. Hit with ball—Stockdale. Time—2:05. Um-

| SE | COND G | AM | E. | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----|----|-------|----|------|
| Chicago. | A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E |
| Terry. r | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Dahlen, s | | 3 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Wilmot, 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Schriver, 1 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Lange, m | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Irwin, 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Parrott, 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | |
| Griffith, p | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | × 11 |
| Kittredge, c | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 25 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 10 | |
| Washington. | A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E |
| Schiebeck, S | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| Joyce, 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Hasamaer, 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ward, r | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Abbey, m | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 3 7 | 1 | |
| Dugdale, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Cartwright, 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | |
| Stockdale, 2 | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Boyd, p | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| | _ | - | - | - | - | |
| Totals | 27 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 12 | |
| Score by innir | | | | | | |

Earned runs-Chicago, 3; Washington, 1. Two-base hit-Abbey. Three-base hits-Schriver, Ward, Griffith. Sacrifice hit-Dahlen. Stolen bases-Griffith, Terry, Schiebeck, Dahlen, Lange. Double plays-Ward, Cartwright and Griffith; Schriver and Kittredge, Struck out—By Boyd, 3; by Griffith, 3. Wild pitch—Boyd. Hit with ball—Joyce, Cartwright. Time—1:40. Um-pire—Emslie. Called on account of dark-

Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 4. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23 .- The "Orioles" made it three straight by winning to-day's game. Hemming started in to pitch for them, but per in the seventh. This saved the game. traitenstein was hit hard at times. One of t crowds of the season turned out.

| Americance, 9,000. Score: | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|
| St Louis. A.B. | R. | H. | 0. | A. | E. |
| Do'vd. 1 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| El', s 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - 0 |
| Mi ler, c 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Connor, 1 4 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 0 | - 1 |
| Shugart, m 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - 0 |
| Quinn, 2 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Peitz, 3 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cooley, r 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Breitenstein, p 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals32 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 16 | 3 |
| Baltimore. A.B. | | H. | O. | A. | E. |
| Kelley, 1 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeler, r | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Brouthers, 1 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | |
| McGraw, 3 3 | 2 | | 1 | - 0 | 0 |
| Brodie, m 4 | - 2 | | 4 | 0 | . 0 |
| Reitz 2 4 | 0 | • | | 5 | 0 |
| Jennings. s 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Robinson, c 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Hemming, p 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |
| Esper, p 1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

Score by innings:

ming. 6; off Esper, 2. Struck out-By Esper, 2. Time-1:45. Umpire-Hurst. National League Race. Games. Won. Lost. Per ct. Baltimore123 New York128

Boston124 Philadelphia ..124 Brooklyn125 Cleveland123 Pittsburg123 Chicago120 incinnati126 St. Louis128 Washington ...127 Louisville124

Elwood, 11: Lebanon, 8. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 23.-Elwood defeated Lebanon for the fourth time in succession to-day, by a score of 11 to 8. Score: Lebanon4 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0-8 Two-base hits-Elwood, 3; Lebanon, 4. Struck out-Elwood, 2; Lebanon, 3. Batteries-Elwood, Donnell and Klose; Lebanon, Utter, Younger and Ferguson.

Madison, 7; Danburys, 2. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Sept. 23,-The game here to-day resulted in a victory for the home team. Score: Madison, 7; Danbury Hat Company, Indianapolis, 2.

ASHES \$1,500,000

PICTURESQUE PORTLAND, ORE., VIS ITED BY A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Half Mile of Pacific Coast Company's Docks with Elevator, Vessel and Merchandise Destroyed.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23 .- The most disastrous fire in the history of this city broke out at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company and raged for three hours, destroying property valued at nearly \$1,500,-000. All day long a heavy wind has been blowing, and nine alarms have been turned in. The fire department was scattered about the city, looking after the small fires, when the alarm from the elevator came. The scene of the fire is across the river from the main part of the city, and it was at least fifteen minutes before more than one engine could respond to the general alarm. When the engines arrived the fire was beyond control, and in a half hour from the time it started the docks for a half mile were on fire. Nothing could be done but let the fire burn itself out. The fire started in the dock below the Pacific Coast Elevator Company's main building, and the wind soon drove the flames to the elevator itself. The flames shot into the air two hundred feet. The coal bunkers of the North Pacific Terminal Company were next attacked, and soon were a seething mass of flames. On the east was the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's wharf, 400 feet in length, and this, too, was soon on fire. There was no means of getting water on the fire except from the river, and the fire-boat is an improvised old scow and of very little

The elevator contained nearly half a million bushels of wheat. The new plant of the Portland General Electric Company, which had just arrived from Lynn, Mass. was standing in the yards of the Terminal Company, on the cars, not having been unloaded. The plant occupied an entire train and the machinery was of the most expensive kind. Most of it was destroyed and the remainder badly damaged. Two hundred freight cars, eighty of which were loaded, were destroyed. The Oregon Railway and Navigation docks held 1,500 tons of freight, consisting of wool, salmon, general merchandise and cement, all of which was destroyed with the dock. There were stored on the dock about 12,000 cases of salmon from the lower Columbia river and Puget sound, awaiting shipment for the East. It was valued at about \$40,000 and

was partly insured. Every available locomotive at the terminal works was set to work moving freight cars out of danger, but the fire burned so rapidly that all could not be moved away. Sparks from the fire went across the river and set fire to the boneyard, but it was extinguished before any serious damage to the yard was done. The large steamboat, the Willamette Chief, moored at the yard, took fire and was burned. She was used as a tow boat and was valued at about

Three men are supposed to have per-ished in the elevator, Charles Anderson, a man named Brown and one named Murray. were seen at an upper story window of the elevator and it is thought they were all burned. The losses, as near as can be as-certained, at this time, are as follows: North Pacific Elevator Company, \$500,000; Portland General Electric Company, machinery, \$50,000; coal bunkers of the North Pacific Terminal Company, \$40,000; Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, on dock, freight cars and steamer Willamette Chief \$250,000; merchandise on docks, \$200,000. The insurance carried will reach more than \$500,000. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company has a large share

50,000 Cases of Oil Burning. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 23.-Shortly before midnight to-night the iron ship Glenesslin, lying at Watson's stores, Brooklyn, with 50,000 cases of kerosene oil on board, was discovered on fire. The watchman saw smoke issuing from the hatchway and aroused Mate Bernard Henson. An investigation showed that the oll in the hold was on fire, and within a short time the entire inside of the vessel was in flames. It is thought that it will be a total loss.
The Gienesslin is commanded by Capt. P.
T. Pritchard, who is now in Philadelphia.
She is owned by J. R. De Wolf & Co., of Liverpool. She arrived from Calcutta Aug. 19, and is consigned by W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, to Hong Kong. Fifty thousand cases of kerosene of the 75,000 which was to constitute her cargo has been already put on board.

Erie Opera House Burned. ERIE, Pa., Sept. 23.-The Park Opera House was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Shortly after the flames were discovered the rear wall of the stage collapsed, threatening two hundred people in that vicinity. Fortunately they escaped with the exception of a few bruises in a number of instances. The opera house was valued at \$75,000, insurance, \$28,500. The fire is attributed to incendiaries.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY COLONEL.

Otis S. Gage Sued for \$100,000 by an Abused Husband.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- The World will to-morrow say: Otis S. Gage, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but now living in this city, is defendant in a suit to recover \$100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Cecil Flora McNeill. The plaintiff is George E. McNeill, who is a conductor on the New York & New Haven railroad. Mr. McNeill is also a railroad evangelist and is studying for the ministry. McNeill married Cecil Flora Courtwright, of Oswego, Tioga county, eleven years ago. She was pretty, a graduate of Cornell University and her parents were wealthy. Mr. McNeill afterwards settled in New York, where he met Colonel Gage, and a strong friendship grew up between the Kentuckian and Mr. McNeill, with the result that the Colonel finally became a member of the McNeill household. Out of these relations grew a suit begun six weeks ago in the Court of Common Pleas by McNeill against Colonel Gage for \$100,000 for alienating his wife's affections. At the same time Mc-Neill sued his wife for absolute divorce, naming Colonel Gage as corespondent. Col. Gage and Mrs. McNeill have just served answers in the suits and both make gen-

eral denials. -Dink Wilson's Brother Guilty. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- Early this morning the jury in the case of Charles F. Wilson, on trial for the murder of detective James Harvey in this city on July 31, 1893, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Wilson is a brother of "Dink" Wilson, who was electrocuted at Auburn on May 14. Both men were desperate characters, and were engaged in train robbing and burglary for many years in the West.

Big Four Freight Wreck.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 23.-Early this morning an east-bound Big Four freight train collided with a west-bound freight running ahead of time. George Muns, of Springfield, O., was killed and three tramps seriously, perhaps fatally injured. The property loss is heavy.

The people quickly recognize merit and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Hood's

BE NOMINATED IN NEW YORK.

Hill Says He Will Not Be a Candidate and It Is Pretty Certain that He Means What He Says.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- A situation more strange than any that has yet confronted the Democratic party, and the like of which has never been seen by any of the assembled party leaders, is presented here to-night within thirty-six hours of the time set for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York. No selection of a candidate has yet been made, and, while one name is prominently mentioned here tonight, no one person can be said to have anything like a mortgage on the nomination. One week ago to-day the ticket nominated by the Republican party was printed with a show of confidence that later was verified. To-night nothing can be indulged but speculation. It is true that Judge Gaynor's name is on every lip, but when it is known that the delegates here number less than twenty-five it is easy to see that events of to-morrow may change the whole current. So far there are four candidates mentioned for Governor: Judge Gaynor, of Brooklyn; John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany; Frederick F. Cook, of Rochester, and Senator David B. Hill. Daniel S. Lockwood, of Buffalo, was mentioned, but it is said by those who know to-day that he is practically out of the race and that Mr. Sheehan's support, which may dominate Erie, will be thrown towards Frederick Cook. Every effort will be made, however, to induce Mr. Cook to accept the second place on the ticket in case either Judge Gaynor or Senator Hill be the nominee. As to Mr. Hill as a candidate Lieutenant Governor Sheehan said to-

"I conversed with Senator Hill on the matter Saturday afternoon before leaving Albany for Saratoga. He not only said that he would not be a candidate, but insisted that I should not broach the subject to him any more, and hoped that no further

mention of it would be made." Notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Sheehan there are some people here to-night who profess to believe that Senator Hill may yet be induced to accept. With this feeling prevailing Tammany, at its meeting to-morrow, will, at the suggestion of Senator Canter, send a committee to wait on the Senator and try to prevail on him to be a candidate be a candidate.

"Would Mr. Hill make a good candidate?" was asked of Charles S. Fairchild this aft-"I must decline to answer that question," said Mr. Fairchild. "I am not here in the interest of any candidate, but simply to see that all Democrats have a representa-

tion in the convention."
Mr. Shepard, who represents the same faction in Kings county as Mr. Fairchild represents in New York, was asked if there were anything new in their contest. He said: "Nothing except what the press had last night. We shall appear before the committee on credentials and ask that our whole delegation be seated. So far as nomnations are concerned we are for Judge

For Lieutenant Governor there are three names mentioned to-night, Frederick Cook, of Rochester; John J. Linton, of Ulster county, and Jacob B. Canter, of New York, with the chances seemingly largely in favor

of the second named. For Judge of the Court of Appeals only one candidate is mentioned to-night, Judge Titus, of Erie, although there is a rumor that the name of Judge A. B. Parker will be presented by his friends. There was a little hitch in the obtaining of the convenion hall for the holding of the convention. The Unitarian Conference will begin here to-morrow, and the church people say the hall belongs to them, and that they have made no arrangements with the Democratic eaders to give it up. In the Unitarian Church, to-day, it was announced that the Lord's supper would be administered in the convention hall at 11:30 Tuesday morning. The party leaders, however, declare that they secured the hall through proper authorities, and it is believed that the little difficulty will be amicably settled.

Jones Indorsed by Populists.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Sept. 23.-The State central committee of the silver party, through its chairman, James H. Kinkead. has writen a complimentary letter to John P. Jones, commending his course in leaving the Republican party. The letter assures the Senator that he need not feel called on to resign the senatorship on the demand of the Republican party and declares that he owes his position to the whole people of Nevada, who, irrespective of party, wish him to represent them in the United States Senate.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF MARS. Evidence of Its Existence-Questions as to Its Depths.

New York Tribune. The announcement by Professor Camp-bell, of the Lick observatory, that his spectroscopeic studies of Mars indicate that the planet has scarcely any atmosphere naturally raises the question, what evidence has been found heretofore that there is any air there at all? In the first place, after it became certain that some of the configurations of Mars were not mere shifting cloud-forms, but were permanent, and hence geographical, it was perceived that these features were more distinctly perceptible near the center of the disc than at its edge. A slight grayish or bluish obscuration seemed to haunt the borders much of the time. Secondly, faint local areas of cloudiness are seen at times, which temporarily impair the sharpness with which continental outlines are perceived. Thirdly, while no signs of vio-lent storms have been noticed, the extension of the polar caps (supposed to be of ice) which melt away to almost nothing in summer, suggest the probability that evaporation transportation of water vapor from place to place, and precipitation in the form of snow are common occurrences. All of these phenomena have been taken to mean that Mars has an atmosphere of some sort, behaving much like that of the

earth. It was not until 1862 that Rutherfurd, Huggins and others began to examine the various planets with a spectroscope. It was then discovered that Mars did not shine by any light of its own, but merely reflected solar rays. But the appearance of "absorption bands" in the spectrum of the planet which did not appear in the solar spectrum indicates that the light passed through some medium around that orb which abstracted certain rays. Some of these absorption lines were identified as corresponding to those produced by our own atmosphere in the solar spectrum, but others were peculiar to Mars, for if the instrument were directed to the moon at the same time, the lines last mentioned would be missing. In 1867 Secchi, the eminent Italian astronomer, reported on the result of his spectroscopic researches, that the characteristic atmosphere lines in the spectrum of Mars came out more strongly when the edge of the planet was examined than from the center. He believed however, that the air there was limited and rarefied. Vogel, in Germany, in 1872, made observations confirming those of Hug-gins and Seechi, especially as to the pres-ence of water vapor in the Martian atmos-

Professor Campbell's observations are somewhat at variance with those of Huggins and Secchi; for he does not find any lines in the spectrum of Mars that cannot be seen also in that of the moon, which is supposed to be devoid of air, and he perceives no greater intensity when examining the edge than at the center of the disc of Mars But astronomical spectroscopy was only in its infancy thirty years ago, and the latest spectroscope secured by the Lick Observatory is a magnificent instrument, much superior to those used by Huggins and Secchi in 1867. Moreover, Professor Campbell is a skillful worker in this particular field. His verdict, therefore, if not conclusive, is entitled to great confidence. Another set of facts have a bearing on the question. Mars is a smaller body than the earth, and, according to the nebular hypothesis, was formed earlier. Hence it

ought to have radiated out into space much more of its original heat than the earth. Again, it is further from the sun than we are, in about the proportion of 152 to 100, and derives warmth from the central orb of our system in the ration of 100 to 231. as compared with the earth. Yet the growth and diminution of its polar caps betrays a climate very much like that on the earth. possibly milder. Almost the only explanation of this surprising fact that has been received with favor is that the atmospheric cloak of the planet is warmer than ours, and checks radiation more effectually. To be sure, the material which forms those caps may not be ice, but some substance which passes from the liquid to the solid state at a much lower temperature. We have reason to believe, however, that there is water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars; and find it hard to reject the notion that it

TAMMANY IS AT SEA is this, condensed into ice, which makes those transitory white patches near the termini of the planet's axis. If this supposition be correct, it is not necessary that the depth of that atmosphere be great. Its constitution may be different. It can hardly contain more moisture than ourse for Mars contain more moisture than ours; for Mars exhibits much less cloudiness than the earth. But vapors of an entirely different

kind may, perhaps, perform the office of a blanket still more effectually. Professor Campbell infers from the scantiness of the Martian atmosphere that hu-man life cannot exist on the planet in question. The probabilites certainly do seem to point that way. The utter lack of real evi-dence forbids reasoning people to believe that Mars is inhabited by intelligent creatures. Nevertheless, one may honestly doubt whether a rarified atmosphere entirely precludes the existence of animal life. If there be more oxygen proportionately, or if some other animating element enter into the composition of the air, the difficulty might be removed. The latter loophole is an exceedingly small one, but logically, it must be recognized.

TROLLEY PARTIES.

How Young Philadelphians Find Entertainment for Their Best Girls.

New York World. The trolley party is the latest fad in Philadelphia. It came to be the fad almost immediately after the introduction of the trolley on the uptown streets, and it has grown to be so general a craze that the railway companies are pushed to supply the demands. The trolley party was exclusive when it started, but now it has been taken up all over the town and the fashionable set in Philadelphia have largely surrendered their amusement to the bigger and more democratic crowd, which imitates whatever the fashionable set initiates.

The trolley party is cheap and noisy and gives plenty of opportunity for fun. It needs no preparation. The only requirements is a trolley car, a lot of congenial young people, a brass band, barrel organ or mouth organ and a general disposition to see fun in everything. The Philadelphia young men and women have gradually developed the trolley party until to-day a properly conducted one calls for a supper at the end of the ride and a collection of fireworks, more or less brilliant, as the resources of the party permit. The expenses of such a party seldom exceeds a dollar head. Fifty cents a head is more common, and for this amount a great deal of enoyment is had.

Germantown, which lies about seven miles from the city's center, is a pretty place in which many of Philadelphia's rich men have houses. It was there the trolley party originated. When the People's Traction Company completed its line out Fourth street and Germantown avenue there was a great rush to try the new form of transportation. The cars were crowded for several nights so that standing room was at a premium.

Some of those who rode on the cars found it such a novelty that they made up par-ties to take the ride from one end of the line to the other and return. Then, to make more of a lark of it, they chartered cars for their exclusive use. In two days the trolley party was a well-established in-stitution. In another it became a fad. To-day, though there are eighty open cars running continuously on this system, it is with difficulty that the trolley parties are supplied with cars without regular traffic having to suffer.

A few evenings ago fifty parties were out at once. Thursday night seventy-five par-ties, occupying a total of thirty-two cars, were made up and spent the evening riding from Germantown to the southern terminus of the line and back again. A num-ber of those who applied for cars had to be refused for lack of accommodation. The trolley party always occurs at night. Then the cars are brilliantly lighted with electricity and may be run at a faster rate than in the daytime, as travel of other kinds is practically at a standstill after 6 o'clock. The cars are charrered for \$10 apiece for the round trip. The contract reads: Car chartered to afty passengers and no one allowed to stand on the boards or to blow horns." This enables every one to have a seat and does away with the danger which arises from passengers who, rather than miss the ride, at first stood on the footboards which run along either side of the car, and were in risk of being brushed off. Big tin horns were originally an accompaniment of these parties, but they made such a racket and so disturbed the rest of the quiet citizens who retire at sundown or a little after that complaints to the authorities brought out an order that horns were to be left at home or the parties abandoned.

Forty is the customary number of par-ticipants. The start is made about 8 o'clock. The girls come in white dresses and without hats, the men in duck breeches. Every one has a string of sleigh bells now, since the horns were abolished. The band is put aboard, usually forward. Then the girls and young men find places, paired off, too, so that particular friends are next to each other.

The conductor rings the gong, the car starts, and a shout goes up from the party as the car flies down the street. Many of the men are smoking. On a trolley party "everything goes." When the band plays such popular airs as "Sweet Marie," "Washington Post" and "Molly and I and the Baby" the party joins in, punctuating its choral effects with chorusses of congratulation to every other party it meets spinning by in the opposite

At the end of the line there is a supper waiting. The swell parties have a caterer serve a hot supper at some convenient place. Mostly, though, the parties content themselves with a lunch brought along in the car and helped down with hot coffee. Stag parties have a stock of beer made ready for them, but these are few in number. The presence of the girls seems essential to the enjoyment of the trip. The cars are customarily decorated with buning, fastened in festoons along the sides and draped in front and rear. Up to this time the fad shows signs of becoming almost a craze, and the railway companies are thinking of raising their rates. "Trolleyosis" may be said to be increasing its victims at the rate of hundreds a day.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Its Ancient Customs, Its Government. and Its Tailless Cats. Richmond Dispatch.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 23.—The Isle of Man is only thirty-three miles long and twelve wide, so that it is not great labor to get over it, and as two railroads run—one north to south, and the other east to west—you can see how convenient it is to the visitor. Douglas, Port Erin, Peel and Ramsey are the chief towns.

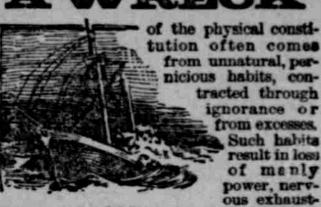
The Isle of Man, while belonging to the British crown, is neither English, Scotch, Irish nor Welsh, but is a seperate country, with a home-rule government and a language of its own; but yet with great loyalty to the imperial government and devotion to Queen Victoria, for everywhere you go you see pictures of the royal fam-The government is known as the "House of Keys," and consists of twenty-four members, elected every seven years; but no person has a vote unless he is possessed of real estate of the value of f40, or occupation of the value of f60 per year, and women are also entitled to vote. The Court of Tynwald, presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, is composed of the Council, which embraces the bishop, Attorney-general, two judges, the clerk of the rolls, water bailiff and the vicar gen-eral. This council and the House of Keys are the active government of the great isle of Man. There is one feature of special interest in reference to the laws, and that is that all laws passed by the House of Keys are sent for the royal assent, and when that has been secured then the law must be formally read in the English and Manx languages on Tynwald hill in the open air, where the council and the Keys united form a Tynwald court, before they become

laws. This form of reading the law at Tynwald is the oldest style on record; was old in 1417, and has been continued ever since. The 5th day of July in each year is the day of public proclamation of the laws passed in the House of Keys. The coat of arms of this isle is three legs of a man in a circle. The motto, trans-lated, reads: "Whithersoever thrown, I shall stand." The Manxmen apparently rather enjoy the three-legged crest, for everywhere you turn your face, whether at a steamboat, a railroad, a coach, a flag, or on the windows of the stores, there you

see the three legs.
I had read of the Manx cats without tails, and thought it a joke; but, sure enough, the cats here are without tails. and I saw several without that graceful member. Some ladies of our party, who had not seen the Manx cats, were rather doubtful of the truth of our report, and we had to accompany them to the house, where the cat lived, and after a close examination came away believers in the tailless cat. I don't think pussy is improved by the absence of the tall. Some

people say this strange act of nature ex-tends to the dogs also. The Manx language, like the ancient language of Ireland, is fast passing away, and in a generation it will be one of the dead languages, enjoyed only by scholars.

AWRECK



fon, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse. To reach, reclaim and restore such unfort-unates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in

stamps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y I met an old woman on the side of a mountain selling milk, cakes and ginger ale, and, after asking her some questions about the locality, I learned from her that the children were not learning the Manx language, and that only the middle-aged and old people spoke it. She said her ohil-dren only spoke the English. I was anxious to get a book in Manx, but could not find one in the stores. The old woman

referred to showed me an old Bible in Manx, which I tried to buy, but she said: "No money could buy her Bible." It had belonged to her father. I was sorry, but I also admired the old woman's love for her old Bible, and I was glad to see that money could not tempt her, thought she was quite poor, and a few shillings would have been

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

a large sum for her purse.

Result of a Congressional Contest Between Two Republicans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.-A riot occurred at Gatlingburg, Tenn., last night between the partisans of John C. Houk and Henry Gibson, rival Republican candidates for Congress. While Congressman Houk was addressing a large audience in the Baptist Church several of Gibson's supporters attempted to howl him down and great excitement followed. During the confusion Deputy Sheriff L. T. Seaton entered the church with a warrant for one of the Gibson leaders for carrying a pistol. As he grabbed his prisoner some of Gibson's followers jumped on the deputy and a fight began. The deputy summoned aid and great confusion followed. Pistols were flourished, stones thrown and fifteen men fought like tigers for several minutes. When the law conquered it was found that Avery Codill, leader of the Gibson men, had his skull crushed by blows from a butt end of a pistol, and Redmond Maples, who had been summoned by the deputy, also had his skull crushed. Both them are fatally injured. Several others were seriously injured.

COMMON POISONOUS PLANTS. Deadly Roots That Are Pleasant to

the Taste. Harper's Young People.

The recent death of five schoolboys at Tarrytown, N. Y., from eating a root which they supposed to be sweet flag, cails at-tention in a very tragic and painful way to the presence of poisonous plants in our woods and fields. Just what the root really was I have not definitely learned. A medical journal, commenting on the case, supposes that it was the very common plant known as poison ivy or poison oak (rhus toxicodendron.) My own opinion would be that it was more probably either the water hemlock (circuta maculata) or the American hellebore (veratrum viride), both of which are poisonous plants that grow, like the harmless sweet flag, in moist localities. But perhaps it is not so important to learn what plant killed the unfortunate lads as to remember that the fatal root was so palatable that the boys ate it eagerly. That a root or other vegetable product may be pleasant to the taste and yet contain a deadly poison is a very important

thing to know. Fortunately, not many of our native plants possess this very dangerous com-bination of qualities. Of those that do, perhaps the most dangerous is the water hemlock, already mentioned. This is a rank weed, growing commonly in moist localities. Its fleshy roots have a pleasant, aromatic taste, but are viruiently poisonous. To add to the danger there is a closely-related plant, called the sweet cicely, that grows in simuar localities, and much resembles the water hemlock, but which has a root that is both palatable and wholesome: Many persons have lost their lives through mistaking one of these plants for the other. Another related plant that now grows commonly here, naving been introduced from Europe, is the poison hemlock (conjum macuiata), the plant that furnished the poison with which the ancient Greeks killed their capital criminals, and sometimes, as in the case of Socrates and Phocion, their philosophers. These deadly hemiocks belong to the same family with the parsnip, carrot and celery, all three of which vegetables are poisonous in their native state, and have only become wholesome through cultivation. Even now the parsnip sometimes develops the poisonous principles if allowed to become too old before being

pulled. The hellebore is also a common plant, growing in boggy places. It is a lily (though no one not a botanist would suspect the relationship), with broad-plaited leaves that clasp the stem at their base. The poisonous properties of this plant were well known to the Indians, who were said to have sometimes used it in selecting their chiefs-the man who could take most of the poison with impunity being regarded as strongest and best qualified to lead. On account of this tradition, the hellebore is often called "Indian poke." It is also sometimes called "crow plant," because the early settlers scattered corn steeped in a decoction of hellebore over the fields to poison crows.

The aconites are another tribe of common and very dangerous plants. A few weeks ago a family on Long Island suffered from eating the roots of one of these plants. We have several native species, but none of these is as well known as the "monk's hood," which has come to us from Europe. This plant has a historical interest, as its poison was used on arrowheads in primitive warfare, and in the execution of criminals in more civilized communities. In some countries it was used to poison wolves, and hence it is often called "wolf's

We are also indebted to Europe for several other common plants that are very poisonous; in particular, the foxglove (digitalis pupurea), the deadly nightshade (atrepa belladonna), the henbane (hyoscyamus niger), and the stramonium (datura stramonium.) The last named is a very common roadside weed, having a large tubular white flower. It is commonly called the posterior weed often corrunted into "im-Jamestown weed, often corrupted into "jimsen weed," this name having its origin in an incident of the early history of Virginia. Some soldiers who had been sent to James-town to quell the rebellion of Bacon were poisoned by eating a salad made of young shoots of the stramonium. The deadly night-shades must not be confounded with our charming lilies called drooping nightshades (trilliums), which are plants of far better

I have mentioned only the commoner plants whose poisons are most virulent. A long list might be added of plants in some degree poisonous, but the effects of which are seldom fatal. Perhaps the most common of all, and certainly the most generally known, is the poison ivy, already referred to, which really is not an ivy at all, but a climbing sumac (rhus.) This plant has the unenviable distinction of being poisonous to the touch. Fortunately, it does not affect all persons, however, some being able to handle it with impunity.

Detroit Tribune.

"You must hear me," he hissed. "Have mercy," faltered the poor girl. But she was powerless. As long as he insisted upon wearing the white duck suit she had to hear him.

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